1 (Proceedings heard in open court:) 2 THE CLERK: 14 C 8196, Halo versus Comptoir. 3 MR. NELSON: Good morning, your Honor. Brad Nelson on behalf of the defendants. 4 5 MR. HARRIS: Good morning, your Honor. Richard Harris, H-a-r-r-i-s, and Barry Horwitz, H-o-r-w-i-t-z, on 6 7 behalf of plaintiff, Halo. 8 THE COURT: This is a motion. Fortunately, it's not 9 in French. MR. HARRIS: You remember this case, your Honor. 10 11 THE COURT: Let's see. You're not seeking to dismiss 12 the entire --13 MR. NELSON: No, your Honor. We are -- well, on 14 behalf of Mr. Quaknine, personally he filed a motion to 15 dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction, so that would be a 16 complete dismissal with respect to him. 17 CDI, the corporate defendant, filed motions to 18 dismiss Counts 3, 5, and 6, and we answered the other Counts 19 1, 2, and 4. And we filed a motion to enlarge the time to 20 respond to discovery in part. And the basis for that is two 21 things. One, on behalf of Mr. Quaknine personally since he 22 moved to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction, we think 23 that he should not be required to participate in discovery 24 until that motion is decided.

And then secondly, on behalf of the corporate

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defendant CDI, we filed a motion to postpone discovery with respect to the products, the accused products that are the subject of our motion to dismiss. The complaint, Counts 1, 2, and 4 which we answered, have patent and trademark claims against seven accused products. And we answered, and we're perfectly happy to go ahead with discovery on those seven accused products, but Counts 3, 5, and 6 concern about 28 other products that are only accused of violating their copyrights.

We moved to dismiss the copyright claim in Counts 5 and 6 which are the state law claims on the grounds that they are preempted by the copyright act. And so what we're asking is that discovery with respect to those 28 accused products that are the subject of our motion to dismiss be postponed until after your Honor rules on the motion to dismiss.

THE COURT: 1, 2, and 4 are what; design patents?

MR. NELSON: There's two design patents in Counts 1

and 2, and then Count 4 is a trademark claim I think involving three other involveds.

THE COURT: 3, 5, and 6 are state copyright?

MR. NELSON: No. Count 3 is a federal copyright

claim. Count 4 is a claim under the Illinois Consumer Fraud

and Deceptive Business Practices Act, and Count 6 is a claim

under the Illinois Deceptive Business Practices Act.

THE COURT: What's the basis of dismissing Count 3?

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             MR. NELSON: Count 3, on the grounds that they allege
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    that they have 22 copyright applications that are pending but
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    they haven't been granted or rejected by the copyright office.
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    And under the Seventh Circuit precedent which we cite in our
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    brief, the copyright claims can't be filed in the court until
    the copyright office either grants the applications or rejects
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    them.
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             THE COURT: Mr. Harris, you're not satisfied with
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    just three counts, you want six?
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             MR. HARRIS: We want them all, your Honor.
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    fact, we've wanted them all for a long, long time.
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    Honor, this case is going on two years.
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             THE COURT: In front of me?
                          In terms of its life. This is not a
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             MR. HARRIS:
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                  This case was filed back in October of 2014.
    recent case.
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    The Court may recall that this case, upon other motions that
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    were brought by defendant, ended up going to the CAFC and
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    ended up getting returned to this court.
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             THE COURT:
                         Okay. I haven't been delaying it then.
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             MR. NELSON:
                          No.
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             MR. HARRIS:
                          You have not, your Honor. Someone else
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    has on that count. Now, with regard --
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             MR. NELSON:
                          The CAFC, Judge.
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             MR. HARRIS:
                          Sure, it was the CAFC.
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             Your Honor, in fact, it's a continuing effort by CDI
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and Mr. Quaknine to basically evade liability in this case and to avoid discovery. There's no coincidence at all, your Honor, that their discovery on all these particular items are due -- their documents and responses to interrogatories are due, I believe, September 5th. Here we are just before discovery is due in a two-year-old case.

The case does involve, as mentioned, two patents, one trademark, and 22 copyrights. This, your Honor, this circuit, the Seventh Circuit, is an application circuit, as they say, when it comes to copyright. If you file an application, the court has jurisdiction to hear it.

It is perfectly fine, perfectly normal and, in fact, with regard to what defendants say now, two years later with regard to the copyrights, they say that they found the Seventh Circuit case with some dicta and they're going to throw that at the court, and they found one readily distinguishable case where copyright was brought in for the first time.

THE COURT: If this case was pending for two years, why is -- why are the applications for copyright still pending?

MR. HARRIS: That's how long it takes. You go back and forth with the copyright office just like you do with the patent office these days. And just a normal copyright takes at least eight to ten, eight to 12 months. If you go back and forth with the copyright office, it can take well over a year

and a half, two years. And that's what's happened here.

Now, some of the more recent ones were filed within just the last month or two, the ones when the complaint was amended. But we have a dozen cases. The law is clear. The Seventh Circuit is an application circuit. There is one item of dicta in a Seventh Circuit case.

And by the way, there's one case where it was actually done but that's because the copyright application was filed a year after the original complaint.

THE COURT: Who said -- whose dicta was it?

MR. HARRIS: Judge Posner.

MR. NELSON: Judge, and it's not dicta. In the Gaiman case, 360 F.3d 644, 655 --

THE COURT: Well, are you going to file a response?

MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, we could, but I do have to tell you that the case law is in our favor. They want to --

THE COURT: I haven't read it.

MR. HARRIS: Okay. Well, we'll get that before the Court. But with regard to another motion, with regard to Mr. Quaknine, we are told that our allegation that he owns the website for which all these things are sold is simply not true. It's controlled by the company, not Mr. Quaknine.

Apparently, defendants -- oh, they also mentioned that Mr. Quaknine in a sworn declaration says he's never come to the United States to sell CDI's products, never.

Apparently, defendants are not aware of the thing called the internet as well as the fact that what happens in Vegas no longer stays in Vegas.

Your Honor, you can check the internet. The ownership of the website is clear. We have a dozen pictures of Mr. Quaknine in his showroom in Las Vegas. We've got another dozen pictures of Mr. Quaknine in High Point, North Carolina, with a bevy of attractive salespeople surrounding him to sell the goods. And my favorite is actual pictures of Mr. Quaknine's airline tickets and passport to Greensboro, North Carolina, to attend the show, but he's never been there.

MR. NELSON: Your Honor, that's mischaracterizing his affidavit and our motion. And our motion cites the fiduciary shield doctrine and says that Mr. Quaknine, to the extent that he's traveled here for trade shows and other things, has been as an officer and employee of the company, not personally.

And under the fiduciary shield doctrine, he's not subject to personal jurisdiction if he's working on behalf of the company. And that's clear in our motion. Mr. Quaknine's declaration does not misrepresent any of those facts.

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to have to read what you filed and what you're about to file. How much time do you want?

MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, we're going to be out of town on business next week, and with the holiday coming up, we

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    would like until, I believe, the week of the -- sometime
    during the week of the 12th of September.
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             THE COURT:
                          September 12th.
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             MR. HARRIS:
                          September 12th, 13th, something like
 5
    that.
             THE CLERK:
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                          16th.
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             THE COURT:
                          15th?
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             THE CLERK:
                          16th.
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             THE COURT: Reply, seven days.
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             MR. NELSON: If we could have 14, Judge.
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             THE COURT: All right. That would be the 29th.
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             MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, with regard to the stay on
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    discovery, I have to tell you, we were given numbers as part
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    of -- the Court had mentioned, as it frequently does, that the
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    parties should talk to one another.
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             THE COURT: Right.
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             MR. HARRIS: There was an exchange of preliminary
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    numbers, now all -- including numbers on the copyrighted
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    products, on the products that are subject to the copyright
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    counts.
             There was an exchange of numbers. And we've asked
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    that we get discovery so that we can now verify the accuracy
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    of those numbers. There's been a request to the Court to stay
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    discovery until after all this, all these motions and
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    everything. We want that discovery.
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             THE COURT: Well, why wouldn't -- since you've
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answered some, let's proceed with discovery.MR. NELSON: Well, Judge, that's what our motion
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says. We're happy to proceed with discovery on the seven products that are accused in Counts 1, 2, and 4, and we're perfectly satisfied to do that. The only objection we have is having to proceed with discovery on all these 28 other products that are -- that we believe are going to be out of the lawsuit.

THE COURT: Let's put it this way. I'll endeavor to rule, say, towards the end of October on the motions.

THE CLERK: October 27th at 9:00.

THE COURT: So there should be enough work for you on the ones where they're agreed to until then.

MR. HARRIS: Well, your Honor, the point is, is that all of these numbers come out of the same computer, from the same database. At the very minimum, we would like the sales numbers just to be able to verify that the numbers they gave us during the settlement talks --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. HARRIS: -- are even close to reality.

THE COURT: You already gave him the information.

Just give him the -- verify it.

MR. NELSON: Verify the numbers that we gave him in the settlement discussions?

THE COURT: Yes.

1 MR. HARRIS: Verify what actually the numbers are 2 regardless of what you told us in settlement. With documents 3 and numbers off that computer, we want to know what they sold 4 at a very minimum. 5 THE COURT: All right. Very good. 6 MR. HARRIS: Thank you, your Honor. 7 MR. NELSON: Thank you, your Honor. 8 (Proceedings adjourned at 9:48 a.m.) 9 CERTIFICATE 10 11 I, Judith A. Walsh, do hereby certify that the 12 foregoing is a complete, true, and accurate transcript of the 13 proceedings had in the above-entitled case before the 14 Honorable HARRY D. LEINENWEBER, one of the judges of said 15 Court, at Chicago, Illinois, on August 25, 2016. 16 17 /s/ Judith A. Walsh, CSR, RDR, F/CRR September 6, 2016 18 Official Court Reporter 19 United States District Court 20 Northern District of Illinois 21 Eastern Division 22 23 24 25